

Minnesota 2009 Workplace Injury Stats

- The percentage of injured workers 55 and older increased from 9 percent in 2000 to 18 percent.
- Sprains and strains accounted for 40 percent of the cases with days away from work.
- The back was the most commonly injured body part, with 25 percent of the cases.

Minnesota 2009 Workplace Injury Stats

 The most common injury events were falls on the same level.

 Among privately owned establishments, the median number of days away from work is six days.

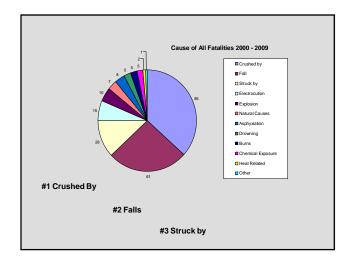
MNOSHA 2009 Compliance Inspection Statistics

General Industry 1239 Inspections
Construction 1084 Inspections
Health 520 Inspections
Total 2843 Inspections



MNOSHA 2009 Compliance Inspection Statistics

Fatalities 18 Inspections
Imminent Danger 15 Inspections
Complaints 258 Inspections
Discrimination Cases 43 Reviewed
Phone Calls 6,016 Received
E-Mail / Fax 1,246 Received



Workplace Fatalities

On average, Minnesota OSHA investigates 22 workplace fatalities each year.

The most common types of workplace fatalities

- Crushed by: Average of 8 workers each year
- · Falls: Average of 7 workers each year
- Struck by: Average of 3 workers each year



Workplace Fatalities in Minnesota on the Decline!

- Sixty fatal work-injuries were recorded in Minnesota in 2009, a decrease of five cases from 2008 and 12 fewer cases than in 2007.
- The 2009 total is well below the average of 76 cases a year for 2004 through 2008.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Most Frequently Cited Standards 2009		
STANDARD	DESCRIPTION	FREQUENY
MN Rules 5206.0700	Employee Right-To-Know training	437
1926.501	Fall protection	355
1910.147	The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)	255
MN Statutes 182.653 subd. 8	A Workplace Accident and Injury Reduction (AWAIR) program	248
1910.305	Electrical wiring methods, components and equipment for general use in general industry	235
1910.212	Machinery and machine guarding – general requirements	230
1910.134	Respiratory protection	169
1926.405	Electrical wiring methods, components and equipment for general use in the construction industry	163
1926.651	Excavation requirements	146
1926.451	Scaffolds – general requirements	143

MNOSHA Compliance Current Staff 2010

- 31 Safety Investigators
- 16 Health Investigators
- 2 Discrimination Investigators
- 9 Principal/IH3
- 2 Directors
- 6 Supervisors
- 10 Program Support
- 3 Program Administration
- 2 Training Officers





New Federal Standard

- OSHA has revised the Cranes and Derricks Standard and related sections of the Construction Standard.
- This final rule will become effective November 8, 2010.
- MNOSHA is required to adopt policies that are "at least as effective" as the federal OSHA policies.

Standards Update: Hexavalent Chromium

The direct final rule was published March 17, 2010; it requires employers in general industry, construction and shipyards to notify workers of *all:*

•hexavalent chromium exposure level monitoring results,

•not just exposures that exceed the permissible exposure limits (PEL).



Safe-Patient-Handling

Every licensed health care facility in Minnesota shall adopt a written safe patient handling policy establishing the facility's plan to achieve by January 1, 2011, the goal of minimizing manual lifting of patients by nurses and other direct patient care workers by utilizing safe patient handling equipment.



Proposal for Revision of Standards 2010



- OSHA proposes to revise the walkingworking surfaces standards and the personal protective equipment standards in our regulations:
 - OSHA believes that the proper use of personal fall protection systems can protect employees from injury and death due to falls to different elevations.

Some Differences Between MNOSHA and Federal OSHA

- MNOSHA only: A Workplace Accident and Injury Reduction (AWAIR) program
- MNOSHA Employee Right-To-Know instead of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard



Some Differences Between MNOSHA and Federal OSHA

- MNOSHA: Employers must provide and pay for all PPE required for employees to perform their jobs safely.
- MNOSHA: Safety Committees: Every public or private employer with more than 25 employees must establish and administer a joint labor-management safety committee.

Workplace Safety Consultation (WSC)

- WSC has safety and health professionals available at no cost to you, request a WSC
- WSC <u>Safety Grant Program</u> awards funds up to \$10,000 to qualifying employers for projects designed to reduce the risk of injury and illness to their workers.

───── 651-284-5060

www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc.asp

The Inspection Process



The Inspection Process

- All places of employment in the State of Minnesota, both in the private and public sectors are covered by MNOSHA jurisdiction. Exceptions:
 - Farming operations with 10 or fewer non-family employees;
 - · Federal government operations;
 - Native American Reservations;
 - · Domestic employees
 - Work activities where there is no employer/employee relationship.



The Inspection Process

182.653 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS:

Subd. 2. Conditions and place of employment: Each employer shall furnish to each of its employees conditions of employment and a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious injury or harm to its employees.

The Inspection Process

Entry

- The investigator shall enter the establishment to be inspected conveying a professional approach toward workplace safety and health.
- Investigator must present official credentials and ask to meet an appropriate employer representative.



The Inspection Process

*Occupational Safety and Health Investigator = OSHI

Opening conference:

- · OSHI will show credentials to the employer;
- In the opening conference, the OSHI will inform the employer and the employee representative of the purpose and scope of the inspection.
 - Comprehensive
 - Partial

The Inspection Process

Opening conference:

- · Check for recent inspections;
- · Check for a multi-employer work site;
- · Check for Records of Required Programs;
- Explain General Duty Clause;
- Explain Trade Secret Protection;
- Discuss the Use of Cameras and; Monitoring Equipment.

The Inspection Process

Walkaround Inspection

- The purpose of the walkaround is to:
 - identify potential safety and/or health hazards in the workplace;
 - determine whether the employer is complying with safety and health standards.



The Inspection Process

Walkaround Inspection:

- · Employee Interviews;
- · Documenting Apparent Violations;
- Documenting Observed Hazards;
- Documenting Unobserved Exposure;
- Documenting Additional Factors for Health Hazards



The Inspection Process

Closing Conference:

- At the conclusion of an inspection, the OSHI will conduct a closing conference;
- The closing conference may be conducted on site or by telephone as deemed appropriate by the OSHI.

The Inspection Process

Closing Conference:

- Violations
- Abatement Methods
- · Abatement of Health Hazards
- Abatement Time Periods
- Explain Citation Package
- Explain Contestation Rights

The Inspection Process

Closing Conference:

- Citation Posting
- Explain Requirements for Abatement Verification
- Procedures for Petition for Modification of Abatement Date
- Explain Followup Inspections
- Provide Outreach Assistance

The Inspection Process



Types of Violations:
Willful
Repeat
Serious
Non-Serious

Can you identify the workplace hazards in the following pictures?



This material can be provided to you in a different format (Braille, large print or audiotape) if you call the MNOSHA Training/Outreach Office at (651) 284-5050; toll-free 1-877-470-OSHA (1-877-470-6742) or via TTY (651) 297-4198.

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